

DOINGS IN THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—A committee of the Virginia House of Delegates has reported in favor of electing the judges of the courts of justice, under the new constitution, on the fourth Thursday of April next, and directing that their terms of office commence on the first of July ensuing. Another report was made against empowering the Governor to appoint a majority of the members of each of the bank directors of the State. A bill was passed disallowing any person connected in a duel with holding office. The House has adopted the resolutions inquiring into the expediency of instituting suits against the bridge companies at Pittsburg and Brownville, for obstructing the navigation of the Monongahela river.

HOGS PACKED IN THE WEST.—The Cincinnati Price Current, of Wednesday, presents a detailed statement of the hogs packed in the West last season. The statement shows the total deficiency to be 182,021.

RECAPITULATION.

	1891-'92.	1890-'91.
Ohio	151,552	150,551
Indiana	461,075	443,418
Illinois	379,761	348,754
Iowa	154,671	157,586
Missouri	27,500	70,560
Kentucky	159,300	205,914
Green & Cumberland rivers	8,500	24,000
Total	1,285,975	1,457,396

Deficiency, 168,421
West of White river, 2,000
Bedford, Indiana, 6,600
Shawneetown and Grayville, 5,000

There are some points in Iowa and Missouri still to hear from. The deficiency has been in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Southern Kentucky, and Tennessee. This decrease is attributable to the inadequate supply of corn in those States, the crop having been greatly deficient the last two years in Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa; and the low price of hogs in 1890, and the subsequent high price of corn, induced farmers to sell the latter instead of feeding hogs, and hence, since 1889, there has been a rapid decline in the hog crop of those States. In Ohio and Indiana the supply of corn the last season was ample; and prices being low, it was fed freely to hogs, and the result is that there is in both States an increase in number.

MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—A letter from Acapulco, dated the 10th ult., relates a most singular circumstance concerning the finding of a vessel at sea, the brig *E. Randall*, of Cambridge, Mass., a well known vessel on the Pacific coast, which has been engaged for some time in the passenger trade between Panama and San Francisco. She was picked up at sea by a Chilean vessel on about lat. 8, lon. 93, five hundred miles from land. When found, her sails were all furled, her chains run out without an anchor, and not a soul on board. There was part of a bag of flour in the cabin, and a little water in the casks. No papers or log book were found, and no officers or sailors on board. The brig did not look as if she had been robbed at sea; and if we suppose that she got away from her anchorage at San Juan del Sur, Resio, or any other place, and drifted with the winds and currents so far to sea, how can we account for the absence of the log book, or the fact that she should be so completely deserted in a foreign port?

That Goshen butter at Moore & Campbell's is excellent. We have tried it. Go and do likewise.

It will be seen from our advertising columns that Sherman Wesley has removed his Clothing Store to a house just below Fourth, on Market. A new building is going up on the old stand at the corner of Third and Market, which he will re-occupy as soon as finished. In the mean time his assortment is full, and he is ready to see his friends and customers at his present stand.

THEATRE.—The grand military spectacle entitled "Putnam" or the "Iron Son of '76," which was received with immense applause last night, will be presented again to-night. Miss Emma Baker the charming little danseuse, will appear in several favorite dances. The performance to conclude with a popular farce.

S. P. Secor, on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, is selling out his entire stock of boots, shoes, &c., at cost. We advise those in search of bargains to give him a call.

There are in the United States 1,004 cotton factories, and 1559 woolen factories now in operation.

SUGAR TAKE.—The New Orleans Bulletin on "sugar take" is a case of anger at actual take. This is the first transaction of the kind that has been reported, and the Bulletin says it is satisfactory to both parties, the planter having obtained a better price for his crop than he could have realized at the old commercial rate of ten per cent, and the buyer receiving the full amount that he pays for.

JOHN COURT.
Hon. JOHN JONES, JUDGE.
THURSDAY, FEB. 19, 1892.

Michael Monahan, Morris Handley, and John Herbert, were up on a charge of riotous and disorderly conduct. There were about a hundred Irishmen congregated at the Mississippi House, on Water street, yesterday. One of them assaulted Charles Connors, who, considering "discretion the better part of valor," took to his heels and made for the steamer Sultana. The Irishmen pursued him, but finding that he would outrun them, commenced pelting him with brick bats. He, however, reached the boat in safety, his pursuers sending a shower of stones after him. Each of the accused protested that he was there merely as a look-oner; but it was proven that they had taken an active part in the affair. Bail was required of each of them in \$300 for their appearance to answer for a misdemeanor.

A. McBRIDE.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hardware and Cutlery,
Mechanics' and Farmers' Tools, all descriptions,
SUPERIOR PLANES,
No. 63 Third street, Louisville, next door to Court House.

WATCHES. Watches—I have just received a fine lot of Gold and Silver, open or hunting case, are invited to call and examine my stock, all warranted to give satisfaction.
WM. C. DICKIN, 71 Fourth st.

HOPES. Hopes—A supply of fresh Hops just received and for sale by
THOS. A. HURLEY.

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The cars are now running from Michigan City to Chicago.

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At this moment shouts of joy arose, and the soldiers appeared carrying a number of hams, some loaves, and more welcome than all, several skins of wine—all discovered in a vault, the entrance to which was concealed by the straw the woman was lying on. The young peasant drank from them a look of infernal vengeance, while the lieutenant, who had pondered with anxiety on the desolate and sinking condition of his troops, rejoiced for a moment in the unexpected supply. But the recent poisoning of several cisterns, and other fearful examples, putting him on his guard, again interrogated the woman:

"Whence came these provisions?"

"They are all the same as those we burnt. We concealed them for our friends."

"Is your husband with yonder brigands?"

"My husband is in Heaven!" said she, lifting up her eyes. "He died for the good cause—that of God and King Ferdinand."

"Have you any brother among them?"

"I have no longer a tie, excepting my poor child, and she pressed the infant to her breast. The poor little creature was thin and sallow; but its large black eyes glistened as they turned to his mother.

"Commander," exclaimed one of the soldiers, "pray order divisions of the boy for us—we are very hungry and devilish thirsty."

"One moment, my children. Listen," said she, eyeing the woman with suspicious inquisition—"these provisions are good, I hope!"

"How could they be otherwise?" replied the Spaniard, contemptuously—"they were not for well."

"Well, here's to thy health, then, Demonia," said a young sub-lieutenant, opening one of the skins, and preparing for a draught. But his more prudent commander still restrained him.

"One moment. Since this wine is good you will not object to a glass?"

"Oh, dear, no! as much as you please," and accepting the mess-glass offered by the lieutenant, she emptied it without hesitation.

"Huzza! huzza!" shouted the soldiers, delighted at the prospect of intoxication without danger.

"And your child will drink some also," said the lieutenant—"he is so pale that it will do him good."

The Spaniard had himself drunk without hesitation, but in holding the cup to her infant's lips, her hand trembled. The motion, however, was unperceived, and the child also emptied his glass. Thereupon the provisions soon disappeared, and all partook both of food and wine. Suddenly, however, the infant was observed to turn livid, its features contracted,

and its mouth convulsed with agony, gave vent to hideous shrieks. The mother, though her fortitude suppressed complaint could scarcely stand, her distorted features betrayed her sufferings.

"Wretch!" exclaimed the commander, "thou hast poisoned us!"

"Yes!" said she, with a ghastly smile, falling to the ground beside her child, already struggling with the death-rattle; "yes! I have poisoned you! I knew you would fetch the skins from their hiding place. Was it likely you would leave a dying creature undisturbed on her litter? Yes, yes! you will die, and die in position, while I shall die and go to heaven!"

Her last words were scarcely audible and the soldiers did not at first comprehend the full horror of their situation—but, as the poison operated, the Spanish woman's declaration was legibly translated in her convulsed features. No power could longer restrain them. In vain their commander interposed. They repulsed him—and, dragging their expiring victim by the hair to the torrent, threw her into it, after lacerating her with more than a hundred sabre strokes. She uttered not a groan. As for the child, it was the first victim.

Twenty-two men were destroyed by this exploit, which I cannot call otherwise than great and heroic. The commander himself told me that he escaped by a miracle.

REVOLVING. A principal feature of the whole Spanish war was the policy with which all our movements were notified to the insurgent chiefs, and the difficulty we experienced in procuring a spy or guide, while these, when found, were almost uniformly treacherous.

THE PEASANT'S SACRIFICE.

A TRAGEDY OF LIFE IN SPAIN.

Although historians and poets have from all times depicted in glowing colors the horrors of war, yet few persons have any adequate conception of the social and domestic misery it produces, particularly in the countries which are the scene of campaigns. The following dreadful history is taken from a valuable work—"Memoirs of the Duchess D'Arbrant"—and presents a view of the dreadful passions called up even in the breasts of women, and the ruthless acts perpetrated by a marauding soldiery. The account is given in the words of the authoress:

A regiment was sent from Burgos against a guerrilla party, under the Marquis of Villa Compo, and ordered to treat the Spaniards with the most rigorous severity, especially the inhabitants of Argonno, a little village near the famous forest of Covadonga, whose deep shades, intersected only by narrow footpaths, were the resort of banditti and guerrillas. A principal feature of the whole Spanish war was the policy with which all our movements were notified to the insurgent chiefs, and the difficulty we experienced in procuring a spy or guide, while these, when found, were almost uniformly treacherous. The battalion had to march through a frightful country, over rugged rocks, and crossing frozen torrents always in dread of unforeseen and sudden dangers. They reached the village, but perceived no movement, heard no noise. Some soldiers advanced, but saw nothing—absolute solitude reigned. The officer in command, suspecting an ambush, ordered the utmost circumspection. They entered a street and arrived at an opening, where some bundles of wheat and Indian corn and a quantity of loaves, were still smoking on the ground, but consumed to a cinder, and swimming floods of wine, that had streamed from leather skins which had evidently been purposely broached, as the provisions had been burned, to prevent their falling into the hands of the French.

No sooner had the soldiers satisfied themselves that after all their toils and dangers no refreshment was to be obtained, than they roared with rage—but no vengeance was within reach. All the inhabitants had fled into the forest. Suddenly cries were heard issuing from one of the deserted cottages, amongst which the soldiers had dispersed themselves in the hope of discovering some food or booty. They proceeded from a young woman holding a child in her arms whom the soldiers were dragging before their lieutenant.

"Stay, lieutenant," said one of them, "there is a woman we have found sitting beside an old one, who is past speaking. Question her a little."

She was dressed in the peasant costume of the Sorin and Quioja mountains, and was pale, but not trembling.

"Why are you alone here?" said the lieutenant.

"I stayed with my grandmother, who is paralytic, and could not follow the rest to the forest," replied she, haughtily, and as fixed at being obliged to drop a word in presence of a Frenchman—"I stayed to take care of my grandmother."

"Why have your neighbors deserted the village?"

"The Spaniards' eyes flashed fire. She fixed on the lieutenant a look of strange import, and answered—

"You know very well—they were not all to be massacred!"

The lieutenant shrugged his shoulders.

"But why did you burn the bread and wheat and empty the wine skins?"

"That you might find nothing. As they could not carry them off, there was no alternative but burning them."

At this moment shouts of joy arose, and the soldiers appeared carrying a number of hams, some loaves, and more welcome than all, several skins of wine—all discovered in a vault, the entrance to which was concealed by the straw the woman was lying on. The young peasant drank from them a look of infernal vengeance, while the lieutenant, who had pondered with anxiety on the desolate and sinking condition of his troops, rejoiced for a moment in the unexpected supply. But the recent poisoning of several cisterns, and other fearful examples, putting him on his guard, again interrogated the woman:

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